BY J. G. PENNINGTON.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7.—Measures to prevent the escape from the Confederacy of those who have heretofore been exempt from service by having substitutes, or otherwise, and to add large numbers of this class to the army, are now receiving a large share of the attention of Congress.

In addition to the bill presented in the Senate yesterday, by Phelan, to suspend the *habeas corpus* in all substitute cases, the same Senator to-day presented a bill declaring all persons liable to military service who shall voluntarily depart the country without the written permission of the President, shall be held liable in person and property in all respects to the laws in relation to alien enemies.

Mr. Henry, of Tennessee, introduced a similar bill, which provides that all persons liable to military duty, who shall abscond the country or go beyond the enemy's lines to avoid military service, shall be held to have chosen to take sides against us and be declared to be alien enemies, and all their property and credits shall be subject to sequestration, and all deeds of conveyance made by persons seeking to avoid military duty declared fraudulent and void.

Both bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Special Committee appointed last session have reported, recommending that Congress make a contract with skilful reporters to report the debates. After transacting matters of minor importance, the Senate went into secret session.

One of the city papers this morning intimated that a member of Congress had vouched for and obtained passports for three persons to go to Northumberland county, which is beyond the Confederate lines, and had received a thousand dollars from each therefor, knowing they intended to leave the Confederacy, and that said member moreover had been directly aiding our enemies. The House adopted a resolution that the Speaker appoint a Committee of three to investigate the matter. The House passed a bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of Cherokee Indians who have adhered to the South. They are represented as driven from their homes with their families, and all their property lost, and in great distress.

Bill passed by the Senate declaring that farmers shall not be required to pay a tenth of straw, shucks, &c., was referred to Currency Committee.

The bill to place in military service citizens of Maryland and any States or Territories of the United States, or other foreign nations, was taken up and discussed till the hour to go into secret session. No action taken.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7.—The rumors of changes in the War Department are without foundation.

Several persons have been arrested for rendering false returns of sales to the Confederate assessor, and others have fled to avoid prosecution. Efficient steps have been taken to detect similar frauds and bring the guilty parties to justice.

The train from Danville with Gen. Morgan is expected to night about ten o'clock. A public reception will take place to-morrow at City Hall.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE, C. H., Jan. 7.—The Fourth Virginia Cavalry surprised the infantry picket of the enemy, near El Dorado, Culpeper county, Tuesday night, capturing three of their number.

Large numbers of the three years' men in the Yankee army are re-enlisting for the war, receiving large bounty and thirty-five days furlough. The enemy will preserve their old organizations intact.

Weather bitter cold—thermometer being only eight degrees above zero.

Over Four Hundred Yankees Captured.

ABINGDON, Jan. 7.—Gen. Wm. E. Jones captured on Sunday last, near Jonesville, Lee county, Virginia, a few over four hundred of the Yankee force that has been infesting that country. He captured three pieces of artillery and all their wagons, horses and mules. His own loss was only five killed and 12 wounded.

From East Tennessee.

RUSSELVILLE, Jan. 7.—Owing to cold weather, everything is quiet in front. The main body of the enemy remain in and around Knoxville. Gen. Grant visited Knoxville recently and made a speech to the troops. It is reported that some of the enemy re enlisted under offers of bounty of four hundred dollars and land warrant located in East Tennessee.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 7.—All quiet. No firing to-day.—It has been raining incessantly and weather very cold.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. FRIDAY. JAN. 8. 1864. NO. 50.

TAXATION vs. REPUDIATION.

It is a settled principle of national as well of of individual policy that *fides observanda est*, and the basis of all honorable dealing, is credit. *The Confederate States* are a new government, sensitive of its claim to recognition as a government *de jure*, and urging that claim upon the nations of the earth. It claims to have a Constitution for its governance.—That Constitution has given Congress power (Sec. 8, Art. 1) "to borrow money on the *credit* of the Confederate States." Upon that credit it has borrowed money, and by several Acts contracted to pay certain rates of interest for the use of that money.—Public creditors have changed large investments of capital to the early government loans, which were based upon credit and good faith. Difficulties have arisen financially and necessity exists to raise money to meet the engagements, and a question now is pending in Congress as to the ways and means of meeting the public debt.

Has the government held its faith in its promises to its creditors? It has promised to pay gold for interest on certain bonds—it has failed to do so. It promised that Treasury notes issued on its credit, payable in two years, should be payable in specie—but failed to meet the obligation; then promised to redeem them with coupon bonds at ten years, with 8 per cent. interest, and when the redemption came it was in stock and not in bonds. When the war tax was laid, one hundred millions of Treasury notes were issued, fundable "at any time" in 8 per cent. bonds; yet one year after, a limit was put to the fundability of the notes and an unsuccessful attempt was made by the government to destroy the value of the notes as currency. The people repudiated the attempt and the notes are still currency. The persistent and increased issue of Treasury notes by the government, after repudiating the fundability of the former, has depreciated their value, and now the question comes up of raising their value. Various propositions are before Congress for relief of the currency, and, strange to say, repudiation is not only not condemned, but actually recommended.

In the commencement of the war, when the first call was made for a loan and eight per cent. offered for it, large investments were made, and widows and orphans had their property sold and put into eight per cent. bonds, "on the credit of the government." Now it is actually proposed to issue new bonds, with four per cent. interest, not to be taxed, for which the holders of the eight per cents are to be forced to exchange those obligations, by the threat of taxing the latter, and thus repudiating the first contract. Take the old United States government, which we all have declared utterly corrupt, and did it, with all its corruption, ever undertake to tax its own debt? Chief Justice Marshall decided that an attempt to tax government stock is a tax on the contract, a tax on the power to borrow money on its credit, and consequently unconstitutional. A reduction of the interest which the borrower was to have paid for the loan, clearly affects the contract, and the Constitution distinctly states (Article I, Section 10,) that no "*ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts," shall be passed. Yet, after a solemn contract of our new government, under the guarantee of the Constitution, it is proposed to set it aside and change the terms of the contract to more favorable terms for the borrower. The Confederate States of America stand before the eyes of the world claiming sympathy and recognition, and violating faith with its citizens who came foward with their treasure as well as blood to establish its credit. What a spectacle! There is nothing so demoralizing to our people at the disappointment they experience in witnessing efforts to violate the faith of the government. We believe they are ready to give their lives and fortunes to the cause of independence, and will submit to the heaviest taxation, rather than have the stigma attached to their government of breaking faith with those who should be especially protected. The early loans of the government were taken as permanent investments by estates, guardians and others, and they have a right to claim that the faith of the government be kept with them.

We call upon our members of Congress to strangle repudiation in every form, and let the credit of the Confederate States stand forth to the world as the true symbol of the personal honor and integrity of her citizens. There never has been, and never will be, authority delegated by them to do what is dishonorable, and our representatives should remember this. Tax incomes, tax property, tax whatever is legitimately taxable, but preserve the fidelity of the government in its contracts. The extraordinary legislation recently in relation to substitutes, of holding men in the army owing no service there but through their principals, while they are also claimed, has alarmed many at the prospect of systematic repudiation.—The violation of the tacit pledge of protection from impressment, at least for a time, by the passage of the tithe law, with the arbitrary claim of all the surplus produce of the country, while the tithe is uncollected or wasting in depots, has depressed the spirit of our people, and our legislators should look carefully to further legislation. We are sanguine of the ultimate success of our cause, but it is painful to witness depression of our people, brought on by thoughtless, and we might almost say reckless legislation.—*Col. Carolinian.*

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.—A letter published in the Baltimore *American*, written the 7th ult., on the U. S. steamer Arico, off South West Pass, says:

Yesterday, Sunday, was a day of excitement on board. It was my watch in the engine room, when Mr. Hill, our Chief Engineer, sent word to me to give her all the steam I could—that a blockader was in sight. We gave chase and came up near her, and manned all of our boats to board her, but before they reached her, her crew had left her, leaving her aground and on fire. We, however, boarded her, and the men were trying to extinguish the fire, when the Captain recalled the boats, as we and the boats were under a severe fire from the forts. The boats returned after being gone some forty minutes, bringing along her papers and log, also a large correspondence implicating those that are building the iron-clads for the Rebel Government, worth millions of dollars to our Government. They also brought away the wearing apparel of —— Lamar, the noted slaver, who was implicated in the yacht Wanderer affair, they leaving in haste as our boat were approaching her. We laid off of her all day and night. When the Flag Officer saw her a fire he ordered our tug to go and pull her off; she came to anchor near us. When Mr. Hill went on board of her, her engines and boilers were found in good order, only her wood work being burnt away. Being an iron hull, she floated as well as ever. We are going to tow our prize to Beaufort, N. C., to-morrow, as we have to go there for coal. I suppose her hull and boilers and engines will bring something in the neigborhood of $50,000. A portion of her cargo is in good condition.

"PUNISHMENT BY FIRE."—The New York *Daily News*, under this head, editorializes on the burning of houses on the Mississippi river to punish the people for the firing on steamers by guerrillas, and closes by saying:

"Such worse than vandal acts, neither deter the guerrillas, nor do they strengthen the attachment to the government. These roving bands have no property on the river to lose; and every house fired by Federal soldiers swells their ranks with bold and desperate men, filled with revenge against those who have burned their homes and turned their wives and little ones on the cold charity of the world, without a roof to cover them.

"If this war is to continue—if brother is to still meet brother, and father meet son in deadly strife, and in blood and carnage, with their attendant train of horrors, in heaven's name let us be spared the recital of any more of this Indian mode of warfare, against women and children, forced to leave their burning dwellings and their path lighted by a midnight conflagration of their own homes. Such warfare is beneath that of a civilized nation—is fitter for fiends than for men. The Mississippi, from Cairo down, is now almost a desert waste. Fire and sword have done their work. Those who took an active part in the rebellion left for the interior, and it was only those who still had confidence in President Lincoln's first message, and the declaration of Congress, in the passage by an almost unanimous vote of the Crittenden resolution, that remained, and they have since realized that Abolition promise, are, as if written upon water—made to be broken."

We understand that the firing heard here Sunday and yesterday came from the direction of Lockwood's Folly, where the Steamer Bendigo had run ashore. It would seem that in the doubtful light of Sunday morning, the Bendigo mistook the wreck of the Steamer Elizabeth for one of the enemy's blockaders, and in endeavoring to run between her and the shore got aground. The Bendigo is a small vessel, and we suppose would hardly draw over 6 or 6½ feet of water.

It was the Bendigo, therefore, and not the Roslin Castle, as reported by us yesterday, that was ashore on our coast, although, at the time we reported it, the general impression here was that the vessel fired at was the Roslin Castle, probably based on the fact that she was to have left Nassau on such a day as would have brought her on our coast at the time when the firing occurred.—We have no information about the Roslin Castle, and do not know where she is or whether she is safe or not.—*Wil. Journal.*

THE ENROLLMENT SOON TO COMMENCE.—The *Examiner* of Wednesday says:

It is expected that General Orders will be prepared in the Adjutant General's office, in a few days, for the immediate conscription of parties who have furnished substitutes, and have recently been subjected by Congress to military service.

On this subject it appears that popular statistics have proved to be, what they almost invariably are, gross exaggerations, which are wonderfully reduced by severe official estimates. The estimates prepared in the Bureau of Conscription of the number of parties furnishing substitutes in the four great States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia are from twenty to twenty-five thousand, of whom ten thousand are conjectured to have fraudulent papers, thus leaving but ten to fifteen thousand persons as the real military acquisition made by the late violent and distressing law of Congress. These figures prompt the enquiry, whether practical fruits of the law will not be in great disproportion to the distress which it will occasion, and the material losses to the government in substance and revenue, which will be its inevitable consequences.

"I'LL REST WHEN I GET HOME."—While I was walking through a street in the city of ——, a few days ago, I passed a man whose head was white and body bowed by the hardship of not less than sixty years. His limbs trembled under their heavy burden, and with much apparent effort he advanced but slowly. I overheard him talking in a low and subdued voice, evidently mourning over his weariness and poverty. Suddenly his tone changed, and his step quickened, as he exclaimed, "I'll rest when I get home."

Even the thought of rest filled him with new life, so that he pursued with energy his weary way. To me it was a lesson. If the thought of the refreshing rest of home encourage the careworn laborer, so that, almost unmindful of fatigue and burdens, he quickens his step homeward, surely the Christian, journeying heavenward, in view of such a rest, should press onward, with renewed vigor.

This little incident often comes to mind amid the perplexing labor of the day, and stimulates me to more constant and earnest effort. Each laborer toiling in his Master's vineyard, bearing the heat and burden of the day, can say, "I'll rest when I get home." Here let us be diligent in the services of our Lord, remembering that our rest is above. Fellow traveller, are your burdens grievous to be borne, so that you are ready to faint in the way? Jesus says, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." To rest from toil is sweet; to rest from sin is heaven.—*Christian Miscellany.*

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 1.

APPLES—Green	$20 00
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$2 40
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3 00
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	$3 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—Family	$100
Superfine	$85
Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$3
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$2 50
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$12
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$200 per hundred
POTATOES—Sweet	$7
" Irish	$4@5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$10
" White Table	$12
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

OAKS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

ROOM FOR SEVERAL GOOD BOYS.

TUITION FOR TWENTY WEEKS FROM JANUARY 14th $150
Board for twenty weeks from January 14th $500
Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
Dec 29-10t* Oaks, Orange, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

91 BALES COTTON FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO SELL 91 BALES of excellent Cotton in good condition, weighing 36,610 pounds. Said cotton is snugly housed at Union C. H., S. C., some 50 or 60 miles Northwest from Columbia, S. C., in as safe a position from the enemy as any in the Confederacy where it can be permitted to stay as long as the purchaser may desire.

For further particulars apply to us at Graham, N. C., or at the Progress Office Raleigh, N. C.

Jan 4-1w* ALBRIGHT, BASON & CO.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS MANUFACTURING TOBACco,
Dec 30-1w* J. B. LITTLEJOHN, Louisburg, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE BALES Cotton,
Dec 30-1w* O. H. FOSTER, Louisburg, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET OF TINSMITH TOOLS, NO. 1 quality, in good order, and only used about one year. Apply to the
Dec 28 2w PROGRESS OFFICE.
Standard copy two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co., Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4 3tawtd Secretary.

LABORERS WANTED.

PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about halfway between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month! the owner clothing the hand;—for well-grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.

E. T. D. MYERS, Capt Engineers,
Dec 17-t 10 J Chief Engineer P. R. R.

CHANGE OF PRICE AND ADDRESS.

THE PRICE OF THE INGREDIENTS OF WHICH the Southern Hepatic Pills are made has been more than doubled in three months. I am compelled to advance my prices a little, and have therefore changed my charges. Hereafter I will sell the Pills, until further notice, at $2 a box, $20 a dozen, and $150 a gross. My address is Goldsboro, N. C., where all letters will hereafter be directed to GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Dec 30 10t

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23-tf

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED OFF OR STOLEN FROM THE YARBOROugh House a large white and liver colored Pointer Dog, with a double nose and a long keen tail. The above reward will be paid for his return to S. W. Scott at the Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C. J. H. HOPE.
Jan 6-3t*

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO MAN, A NO. 1 CIRCULAR SAWYER, for hire. Also Boiler Plate and Flues for sale. Apply to Box 91, P. O., Raleigh. Jan 5-4t

MINERS WANTED.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT LOCKVILLE, IN Chatham County, N. C., a number of good Miners who understand working Copper Mines. The very highest wages will be paid, and steady employment given. Report at once to the undersigned at Lockville.
Jan 6-1w* J. M. HECK & CO.
Standard publish 1 month.

FOR SALE.

N. C. TREASURY NOTES, $1 AND $3 ISSUES. 1 N. C. 6 per cent. Bond. W. H. JONES.
Jan 6-3t*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 9 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	16 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	23 00
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	72 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford, 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Raffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent Asylum for the Insane; at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev —— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendent of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, AT THE Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will expose to public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said house, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Andirons, and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash will be received for all if preferred, or six month's time.
Dec 24-14t* Y. N. THOMPSON.

Surgeon General's Office, RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,
will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.
At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.
At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.
At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.
At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.
At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-t18J Surgeon General.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPAny have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after Saturday the 5th day of January, 1864.
Dec 12 3taw5J W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and promptness, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

SURGERY, FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00. the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. H. Marriott, John Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9 tf Administrator, &c.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at the present session of the Legislature, was, on yesterday, organized. The first meeting of the subscribers for the election of officers, and other business, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, 10th of January, 1864.
Dec 19-tawtd. S. L. FREMONT, President.

NOTICE—CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED.

I HAVE FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of Tobacco; also, six barrels of Nash Brandy. Apply to the subscriber, five miles north of Lewisburg, Franklin county. PETER S. FOSTER.
Dec 31-1w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.
Dec 17-16 J JNO. H. WASHINGTON,
Pittsboro, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen, we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Affairs in Norfolk—What They Think of North Carolina, &c.

A friend has placed in our possession a copy of the "*Old Dominion*" of the 16th of December. The "leader" is devoted to "North Carolina Union Sentiment," and from the following extracts it will be seen they don't think much of it:

"We all remember how the loyal people of the land congratulated themselves upon the election of the "Union" Governor Vance at the last gubernatorial election, and we thought we saw the first rays of the morning of returning reason in the good "Old North State." But how futile the hopes.

This same "Union" Governor has out-Heroded Herod in his zeal in behalf of the cause of treason and rebellion. Not only has he allowed the ruffians of Jeff. Davis to hunt down and drag into the army the disaffected and disobedient conscripts of the State, but he has aided them with the powerful engine of State power. Thus has the good old State been bereaved of her best and bravest, who have fallen victims to the cruel and relentless conscription of Davis, the prince of traitors. Not only has Vance, the "Union" Governor, done this, but in his last message, cuts off all hope of any Union sentiment left in him. He says:

"We know at last precisely what we would get by submission, and therein has our enemy done us good service—abolition of slavery, confiscation of property and territorial vassalage. These are the terms to win us back.

* * * * *

'With such a prospect before them our people will, as heretofore, come firmly up to the full measure of their duty, if their trusted servants do not fail them. They will not crucify afresh their own sons, slain in their behalf, or put their gallant shades to open shame, by stopping short of full and complete national independence.'

As speaks Gov. Vance, so speaks the 'conservative' press of the whole State, and if the people follow in the wake of such 'Unionism' and such 'conservatism,' then may we bid farewell to the bright hopes we had formed of the returning loyalty of North Carolina."

Why did the "loyal people of the land" congratulate themselves upon the election of the "Union" Governor Vance? Gov. Vance was as loyal and true to the South then as now, and was never suspected of or charged with a want of affection for the South and our cause by any honest man in North Carolina. Why then? Simply because irresponsible villians here, the obedient tools of unscrupulous politicians as base as themselves, reiterated the charge, week after week, during the entire campaign, that Gov. Vance was a *Unionist* and disloyal to the cause for which he had risked his life on the battle field. These miserable creatures are responsible for all the clamor that has gone abroad about Governor Vance's "*Unionism*," and now they add insult to injury by heeping the most fulsome eulogies upon the very man whom they then slandered and traduced. Well may Gov. Vance's real friends feel anxious when such scoundrels, bankrupt in everything but infamy, praise him. Their bloated carcasses are loathsome to the eyes of decent people and their foul breath pollutes the very air they breathe. We defended Gov. Vance when they abused him, and we defend him now, and shall continue to do so while he stands by the masses who have confided in him. He is not only true to the Confederacy, but he is true to the people of his own State and their interests, and he will never stand by and see them become the subjects of a military despotism to please any power on earth. Gov. Vance will stand like a rock against the tyranny of Lincoln and against usurpations at Richmond, and the people will stand with him.

Next in the "*Old Dominion*" comes the organization of the 'First United States Colored Cavalry."—The paper before us says:

"It is now but three weeks since the organization of this regiment begun, and it is already nearly completed. The dusky warriors, with their yellow-faced coats, are seen parading our streets, and every day new recruits are added to their number. The officers have all been taken from the 37 New York Cavalry."

These negroes were all stolen, most of them we suppose, from Eastern North Carolina.

There are about one hundred and sixty prisoners at Fort Norfolk, embracing merchants, farmers, citizens, soldiers, Confederates; negroes and women.

The "*Old Dominion*" has nearly two columns under the heading of "Our Richmond Dispatches," which is full of bombast and falsehood. They profess to give correct information of affairs in Richmond and throughout the Confederacy. We copy only the concluding paragraph:

"It is a significant fact that while Jeff Davis boasts that his army is in better condition than it ever was, he does not state how large it is, nor do any of the reports made public give any light on this subject. But it has leaked out from the War Office, and from what transpired at a secret session of the Rebel Senate, that the entire rebel army, now in the field, numbers exactly 190,000 men and no more."

If we have 190,000 effective men and the Congress at Richmond and the Executive will make judicious use of our resources and dispose this army to good advantage, we can continue the war indefinitely. We have little to fear while we have 190,000 veterans in the field, for of this number we can make three or four armies as large as the one with which we whipped the Yankees at Manassas, Chancellorsville, Seven Pines and other places.

Butler has turned his attention to benevolence and general missionary labors, and all "social evils" are being cured as if by magic. We copy the following to show to what extent he carries his gigantic labors:

"*Grand Reformatory, Industrial, and Charitable Enterprise—Craney Island to be made a Magdelane Asylum.*—We are informed that General Butler is contemplating, if he has not already accomplished, a grand reformatory, industrial and charitable enterprise whereby the 'social evils,' which are so numerous in these two cities, may be transformed into social blessings. It is said that the number of fallen women now in Norfolk and Portsmouth, who make a living by their shame, is not less than twenty-three hundred! This appears almost incredible—but the effect of war, it must be remembered, is 'horribly demoralizing.' Be that as it may, however, it is now reported that General Butler intends transporting all these unhappy women to Craney Island, where they will be furnished with sewing to do for the soldiers in this Department, and enabled to earn a livelihood in a reputable and honest fashion."

We hope that Butler will collect the three thousand preachers from the Northern State, of "memorial" memory, and those spotless divines that have run away from the South since our struggle for independence commenced, and add them to this select society on Craney Island. The association would have an elevating and refining effect upon both sexes.

UNIONISM IN RALEIGH.

We take the following from the Raleigh *State Journal*:

IS IT TRUE?—At a kind of "cod fish" supper given in this city on Christmas eve, we are told one of the guests toasted the "Stars and Stripes." Holden, of the *Standard*, and Pennington, his Jackall, were present, and Gov. Vance, too, as we learn.—How was the toast received? Or is it true it was given in presence of Gov. Vance?

We have reason to believe that this "feast" did come off, and that the Stars and Stripes were toasted, for we have been informed by a person just from Raleigh, that it was currently reported there that such a toast had been given and such a toast drunk, and that the names of the giver of the feast and his guests were openly spoken of upon the streets and at their corners.—*Petersburg Register.*

There is no truth in the above. At the supper at which Mr. Pennington and Mr. Holden were present, no such toast was drunk nor thought of; nor do we believe that such a toast was given at any supper in Raleigh, or on any other occasion. Gov. Vance was not at the supper referred to.

Nothing is too sacred for the polluted pen of the depraved creature who nominally edits the State *Journal*. He obtrudes his brazen face into private parties, and would even descend into the grave to gratify his filthy appetite for slander. We are not surprised at any thing he does, but we do confess to a little surprise that the Editor of the *Register*, who *has been* accustomed to move among gentlemen, should give currency to such a charge. The "giver of the feast" referred to is one of our best citizens—an amiable, generous-hearted gentleman, who has done nothing to justify such an obtrusion into his private house. It would have looked much better in the Editor of the *Register*, if he had paid a note which the gentleman referred to holds against him before he repeated this slander from the State *Journal*. But such conduct is in keeping with the character of the Editor of the *Register*, who hates individuals just in proportion to the favors they have conferred upon him.

It is currently reported in Raleigh, and believed to be true, that on the very night mentioned the nominal Editor of the *Journal* was a guest at a supper given by some negroes in a gentleman's kitchen in this City, and that he had the presumption to eat at the first table. It is presumed he was invited, as no *gentleman* would attend on such an occasion without an invitation.—*Standard.*

So much of the preceding as emanates from those miserable excrescences, Syme and Spelman, is entirely false; but the remarks of our friend of the *Standard* thereon are good; aye, very good.

We have not noticed the matter before because the creature who manages the *State Journal* (for the stock-company of spavined politicians who own it,) is not countenanced by any gentleman in this city. In fact, he is so depraved that an association with him would exclude any white man from respectable society. With the negroes he seems to be perfectly at home, as it is said he both gives and attends negro parties. We call the attention of our city authorities to the manner in which our slave population is being demoralized by the association of such vagabonds, foreign and domestic. If the police force is not strong enough to prevent such unlawful assemblies, we would respectfully suggest to the authorities the propriety of increasing it. This is more space than we have devoted to this perjured scoundrel and his slavish owners in a twelvemonth, and we beg our friends and the public to overlook the indiscretion.

The old toothless viper that takes up and repeats the slander of this perjured convict, is but little better than he is. He insults an amiable and estimable gentleman who holds his note for negro hire for the last two years, and which he went off without paying, and it robs a large number of the citizens of this place who have stood by and befriended him. But when we remember the fact that he is so abandoned as to frequently wallow in his own excrement we need not be astonished at his ingratitude.

The entertainment referred to by these libellers was given by one of our most estimable citizens and was attended by forty or fifty of his fellow townsmen, representing the various professions and all shades of political opinion. Gov. Vance was not there, but neither his political or social position would have suffered by the association, for many of the leading gentlemen of the city and State were present.

We have done with these libellers and ask pardon for bringing their putrid carcasses to the public gaze.

The weather has been bitter cold and heavy snows have fallen North of us during the last few days. Snow and hail commenced falling here yesterday forenoon and continued up to the time of going to press last night. Those who are blessed with an abundance of this world's goods should remember the poor in these trying times.

More of Butler's Rule.

We learn from a friend just returned from Edgecombe county, that Butler has issued orders to all persons within his lines to take the oath or leave, and that if they choose the latter they must leave their property behind them. And our friend was informed that the body of the people in Washington and other counties would yield, for they say in extenuation of their conduct, they cannot come out here to starve. He also saw gentlemen from Martin and Gates counties, who had been up the country with their negroes, going back home—slaves and all—saying they could not support themselves out here.

We very much fear that the *secessionists* are going to give us over to Lincoln. We learn from a distinguished citizen, just up from Wayne, that the clamor for peace among the "last man and last dollar" gentry down there, who are affected by the *conscribing* acts of Congress, is awful, and that some of them even go so far as to say they will give up the negro for the sake of peace! Heaven save our cause, for now that the secessionists are about to be called to the field they seem bent on our destruction. We learn that large numbers of them are making their escape through the lines and going to the enemy.—Let our authorties be vigilant. The people of Wayne, with the exception of a few of the class mentioned, are as true to our cause as any to the Confederacy.

From the New York News, Dec. 10th.

THE DESPOT'S EDICT.

There was a time when the annual Message of a President of the United States was designed for the instruction, guidance and benefit of the white race for whom the republic was created; to-day we publish a President's Message that, while it insultingly ignores these topics of vital interest to the white citizen, is devoted almost exclusively to suggestions and theories relative to the negro. If anything could inspire the chief magistrate of an enlightened people with statesmanship and sense of duty, such inspiration, one might hope, would have resulted from the contemplation of the desolation and ruin that have been wrought within the space that passion and prejudice have given to the horrors of civil strife. Millions of American citizens will this day peruse the President's Message with the hope of finding therein something suggestive of a termination of the hideous scenes of the past thirty months. How bitter will be the disappointment to discover nothing but a wild, unjust and impracticable plan for the consummation of abolition! The Message is rambling, vague and evasive upon every subject but this. Its greater portion, brief as it is, is devoted to details disconnected with our domestic troubles. But the very first sentence that Mr. Lincoln dedicates to the subject of our sectional differences, brings him in contact with the negro question, and from that point to the conclusion, there is no fact, no argument, no theory advanced that has not in view the realization of the scheme of emancipation. The "policy of emancipation" "and of employing black soldiers" is first alluded to in connection with our political situation, and having been thoroughly exhausted, gives place to the labyrinthine outlines of a plan to make abolition the imperative condition of reconstruction.

No unprejudiced mind can dwell upon this part of the Message without the conviction that Mr. Lincoln has determined to prosecute this war hereafter exclusively in the interest of emancipation and according to the extreme purposes of the Radicals. If the intention were openly avowed, one might give the man at least the tribute due to boldness; but there is a low cunning exhibited in his parade of sophistry that jars upon the feelings as something which, when associated with ideas of official dignity and honor, bring shame and humiliation to the entire people. The plot, for it is nothing less than a treacherous and despicable plot, is not developed in the Message proper. To give it at once the force of an executive edict, he appends a proclamation, purporting to be one of amnesty, but in reality designed to give to the retainers of the Administration in the seceded States the power to create new State Constitutions hostile to slavery. "A number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and excluding all others," may "re-establish a State government," which "shall be recognized as the true government of the State." "And it is engaged, as not improper that in constructing a loyal State government in any State the name of the State, the boundary, the sub-divisions, the Constitution and the general code of laws be maintained, subject only to the modification made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated (those of the Emancipation Proclamation,) and such others as may be deemed expedient by the new State Government." The suggestion is that it is not "improper" to retain the old Constitution, but the suggestion amounts to an invitation to do otherwise. By observing the tenor of "the oath aforesaid," it will be seen that no person can assist in the formation of these new State Governments who is not sworn to "abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion, with reference to slaves," and also "to abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves." Putting this and that together, the simplest logician will perceive that it becomes impossible for any State to return to the Union except under the oath of its citizens to consent to the abolition of slavery.

Is not this an effectual bar to reconstruction? Is not this a prosecution of the war directly for the consummation of Emancipation? Having sacrificed so much of their best blood and undergone so much financial, social and political misfortunes, with the prospect before them of years of ruinous warfare, the people of the North cannot be blind to the propriety of establishing some standard of reconciliation that it is possible for the South to accept. Yet now we have it distinctly proclaimed by the Administration, that the only avenue to reconstruction leads under the yoke of Abolition. Who shall say that is not the pliant tool of fanaticism, that it is in accordance with our Republican institutions for one-tenth of the voters of a State to remodel, and in fact to re-create the laws and constitution of that State, especially when it is within the power of the Administration, in the event of military occupation, to fill or oust such a State with the emissaries of its will? So far from being self-government, the realization of such a scheme would be worse than tyranny; it would be the betrayal of the principle fought for by our fathers, by a mean and treacherous trick, which would eternalize discord, suspicion and hatred between the sections.

A noticeable feature of the Message is the absence of all allusion to the arbitrary acts of the Administration, to the suspension of *habeas corpus*, the Conscription Bill and its ridiculous failure, and to the many departures from our system of government which have been the themes for universal comment. These things have touched the people's heart to the core; the public journals have dilated upon them unceasingly; they have been and are a source of general concern and anxiety; but our Chief Magistrate does not condescend to give them a passing notice; secure in the military power he commands, he disdains to explain, to excuse or to justify; his official attention is too much preoccupied with that now confessed purpose: Emancipation at all hazards. Mr. Lincoln's present Message reveals the Radical policy in all its disloyal, disunion and anti-republican aspects, and consigns its author to eternal infamy.

CONGRESSIONAL PANICS.

Early in 1862 there was a period of panic in Congress similar to what it is laboring under now. It was at a time when very dark clouds were gathering over our prospects. In rapid succession came items of evil news, either of a doubtful victory followed by a retreat, or of some grave reverse. Manassas was found untenable, and, the theatre of operations changing in Virginia soon after, was followed by the terrible Peninsular campaign. Crittenden was defeated, and the brave Zollicoffer killed in East Tennessee. Sydney Johnston was in full retreat from Bowling Green, and soon after Fort Donelson and Nashville fell. Roanoke Island, Columbus, Fort Pillow and Island No. 10, were in rapid succession lost to us. Shiloh proved a drawn battle, or a barren victory, and Memphis, and New Orleans, and all of the Mississippi River, except the galant town of Vicksburg, passed from our hands. It was during this period that Congress exhibited a panic similar to that which it now labors under. It was on the day of one of the first of these reverses, (Fishing Creek,) before the news got abroad and public apprehension was at the time undisturbed, that one of the purest, most patriotic and gifted of our statesmen, who then held and still holds one of the highest offices in the gift of the people, remarked despondingly upon our prospects. He had labored earnestly to prepare for and prevent what he foresaw: he had advocated steps that could and should have been taken, by which we could have met and hurled back the impending danger. A prophet of evils, yet true and unbelieved, he foretold that within one hundred days so many strong and important places would be wrested from us and held and fortified by the enemy, that it would take years of terrible warfare to recover them, and the country he feared would be crushed by these reverses and their consequences, to the verge of despair and subjugation. How nearly have these vaticinations been realized? All remember the consternation that pervaded our land. Congress became panic stricken, as it now is, and soughr in precipitate legislation to remedy the evils. A general conscription was passed, instead of calling upon the States for quotas of men. While it demoralized the chivalrous ardor of our yeomanry, the increase of the army was certainly not greater than what might otherwise have been obtained. Martial law was enacted, and even the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* at the will of the Executive was advocated. Upon some of these precipitate proceedings Congress had soon after to reverse its action. It was too late to retrace its steps entirely. But a blow was then struck at the vitals of our constitutional liberty. Let us hope that Congress, now laboring under similar panic, may not repeat the blow which may prove fatal to our cause. —*Richmond Whig.*

"I'LL SEE MY PARTNER."—Strange devices were adopted by some of the hard up seekers, on Christmas day, to get the wherewithal to feed the influence of "the day we celebrate," and none were more ingenious than the method of a pretended mute, who took in some of the merchants that kept open doors for a few hours in the morning, to catch the early bird that chanced to fly their way. The mute aforesaid, after scrutinizing the sign over the door, pulled a slate out of his pocket, walked in, and writing on it the words, "Got any molasses?" handed it to the merchant. The latter taking the hint—namely: that the gentleman was a deaf mute—wrote down the word "Yes." The deaf mute added immediately the inscription, "How much do you ask for it?" The merchant jotted down "fifteen dollars." The deaf mute wrote: "Let me see it." The merchant conducted him to the cellar, and gave him a look at the sorghum. Dummy tasted the same, and, manifesting his satisfaction by sundry signs and grimaces, wrote upon his slate: "I'll see my partner." He then started out; but, as if having forgotten something, returned and jotted down the cabalistic sentence: "Got any first rate brandy?" The merchant replied through the medium of the slate: "Yes—splendid." "Let me see it," responded Dummy in the same way, after cleansing the tablet with his coat sleeve. The merchant conducted him to a bright, particular barrel, drew out a few "taster's" full and poured the ruby liquor into a goblet, in which it was illuminated by the circumambient air to a magnificent advantage. Dummy took it—there was over a half pint in the goblet—viewed the surrounding scenery of shelves and boxes through it for a few moments, then slightly tasted it; grinned satisfaction and rubbed his belly; passed the goblet for a moment longer in the air, and then quietly tilted it to his lips, and the brandy disappeared "like a dream," from the astonished vision of the merchant. Dummy hoisted his slate again, wrote upon it the words, "I'll see my partner," made a bow and left. Some half dozen merchants were called upon, and "tested" in the same fashion by the original, who, at length, gave in, and toddled down to one of the numerous "rests for travellers," on 17th street, and took a glorious, gratis slumber, for the rest of the day.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

MAKING FOR THE PROMISED LAND.—The Richmond papers have daily paragraphs concerning the departure of the children of Israel for the "Promised Land." The *Examiner* has the following good one:

The Lamentations of the Substitute Conscript.—And it came to pass that the man of means said unto his hired servant, go ye into the army, and take with thee these shekels of gold and shekels of silver that I give thee, for thou standest in my shoes.

And the man of little faith, who hired the substitute, opened a shop and sold cakes and calico, and waxed rich on his gains of fifteen hundred per cent. But it came to pass that the wise men of the nation arose and debated among themselves whether the principal and the substitute should not keep company together.

And the wise men passed a bill making the substitute a nought, and sending their friends, the principals, to get them into the ranks, with a musket at the right shoulder shift. Then the principals waxed exceeding wroth, and straightway set about preparing to emigrate to another—yea, a better—country, beyond the Potomac.

And the Israelites conspired together to spoil the Egyptians, changing their treasury issues into gold and their State promises into greenbacks, and forthwith took their departure, shaking off the dust of their feet against us.

And of all their deeds, are they not recorded in the books of the conscript officers, who search for them in vain?

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We take the following from a Richmond paper:

We alluded some weeks since to the application of William T. Brooking for a discharge from the service on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The petitioner volunteered in 1861 and served regularly in the army, was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863. While in the service he was elected as a Justice of the Peace in the county of Orange, and regularly qualified as such. On this qualification he applied for a discharge from the service. This was refused him. He then applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Meredith, of this city. It was agreed by the counsel of Brooking, (J. H. Gilmer, Esq.) and the counsel for the Confederate States government, (Messrs. T. Neeson and T. P. August,) that the merits of the case should be considered and decided on an argument for the application. The argument on the application was then heard fully on all the legal points, and the learned Judge awarded the writ, and yesterday, in court, discharged Brooking from the service.

We understand the argument on the application was very full and earnest on both sides. The case turned on the judicial construction of the conscript act of 1862, March 16, as to exemptions, and the act of the Virginia Legislature passed in October, 1862, which expressly exempted Justices of the Peace from military service.

Hon. W. A. Graham, Senator elect to the Confederate Congress, has resigned his seat in the State Legislature as Senator from Orange.

The Sunday trains over the Western North Carolina Railroad have been discontinued.

EXEMPTS.—We again repeat the opinion we expressed on the introduction of the first exemption bill, that we can see no good reason why editors and printers are exempted, while the farmer is conscripted and the soil left uncultivated. Take editors and printers and a great blessing will befall our country and less discontent will be produced at home.—*Ch. Bulletin.*

Now this is cool. For nearly three years this war has raged, and in the absence of any law prohibiting "editors and printers," the Editor of the *Bulettin* and his household have kept out. Many "editors and printers" have gone in, and yet our chivalric friend of the *Bulettin* remains at home to quarrel with his neighbors. If the wisdom now assembled at Richmond should ever call for the whole "able-bodied" population, we hope it will be our fortune to get in the same mess with our amiable friend of the *Bulletin*, for we know he is a jolly fellow and will make a pleasant companion. Considering his *fervent patriotism*, our only wonder is he has not already volunteered.

The Raleigh Hospitals

We learn from a gentleman who has recently returned from the South, and who has mingled among and conversed with a large number of soldiers, that all who have sojourned at the two admirably managed hospitals in this city pronounce them the best in the Confederacy. One of these hospitals is under the management of E. Burke Haywood, an estimable citizen of this place and a distinguished member of the medical profession, and the other under Surgeon ——. They are both well managed and we have never seen a soldier who had been an inmate of either that was not perfectly satisfied with the treatment he received, and we are rejoiced to know that the soldiers from other States speak so well of them.

We are glad to learn from a gentleman recently from the South, that there is an abundance of corn in Mississippi and that it is selling at very low rates.—Would it not have been better to have made the whisky necessary to keep the wheels of the government running, down there, than to take thirty thousand bushels of grain from the starving families in North Carolina?

The rumors of heavy reinforcements at Washington and a fleet off Wilmington have been renewed in Richmond. The authorities seem to expect an attack on Wilmington and an advance on the W. & W. Road at an early day.

Maj. W. H. Bagley, of the 66th N. C. T., has resigned. Maj. Bagley is Senator in the present Legislature from the District composed of the counties of Pasquotank and Perquimans.

There is but a slight difference in the number of officers held by us and the number of ours in the hands of the enemy. A Richmond paper says:

The Yankee officers at the Libby yesterday numbered one thousand and fourteen. A list of them has been made out, and will be forwarded North by the next flag of truce steamer. There are held in the North, at this time, about eleven hundred Confederate officers, who will be exchanged for the above, man for man, if such an arrangement could be effected.

We are authorized to announce Wm. R. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Constable in the Raleigh District No. 2 at the ensuing election on the 18th instant.
Jan 6 td

We are authorized and requested to announce AUGUSTUS L. LOUGEE as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst.
Jan 5-td

We are authorized and requested to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner in the Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst.
Jan 5-td

At the request of many friends N. S. Harp announces himself a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.
Jan 1-td

We are authorized and requested to announce T. H. BRIGGS as a candidate for Commissioner of the Western Ward at the Municipal election on the 18th instant.
Jan 2-td

We are requested to announce J. J. Overby a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.
Jan 1-td

We are authorized to announce Dr. R. B. Haywood as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.
Jan 1-td

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward, the name of ALEX. CREECH, Esq., for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the city. He will be supported by
Dec 23 tf MANY VOTERS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

32 SHARES CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK AND 51 do Bank of North Carolina.
1 N. C. State Bond, old 6 per cent.
4 C. F. and Deep River do., endorsed by the State.
Jan 8-3t W. H. JONES.

WANTED,

A FIRST RATE SHEEP-KILLING DOG, TO ASsist in furnishing supplies for a destitute Mess in this city, as the coming winter seems appalling in the extreme. One that does not bark on track preferred. Any person having the above mentioned article and is willing to dispose of so valuable a piece of property will please address X. Y. Z. through the Post Office. Jan 8-1t*

GREEN APPLES AND RIO COFFEE

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT A LARGE lot of excellent Apples which will be opened for private sale to day, and the balance will be closed out at Auction on Saturday, 9th inst.
A small quantity of Rio Coffee and a few boxes of Chewing Tobacco.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
Jan 8 1t* Agent.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, ON THE 16TH OF JAN'Y, 1864, at public auction, by decree of Court, at the Court House door in Greenville, N. C., a valuable Tract of Land belonging to the estate of the late Col. G. B. Singletary. This tract contains between seven and eight hundred acres, is situated in Pitt County below Greenville and between Tar River and Tranter's Creek.
H. SHEPARD,
Jan 6-10t* Administrator.

SHAWL LOST.

ABOUT THE 22D OF DECEMBER LAST A VALUable, large, heavy shawl, grey with stripes, was lost between one of the hotels in this city and the Railroad Depot, or at the Depot. A liberal reward will be paid the finder if left at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Jan 6 3t*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER WANTS TO HIRE A GOOD MAN and a good Woman, for the present year, to go in the country. Apply to Editor Progress, Raleigh, or
S. C. MARCOM,
Jan 8-2t* Morrisville, N. C.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Jan 6-tf